

Religious Department.

Rev. J. W. MALCOLM, Editor.

SPIRITUAL POWER NEEDED.

The Holy Spirit is able to make the world as successful now as in the days of the Apostles. He can bring in by hundreds and thousands as easily as by ones and twos. The reason why we are not more successful is, that we have not the Holy Spirit with us in might and power as in early times. If we had the Spirit sealing our ministry with power, it would signify very little about our talent. Men might be poor and uneducated; their words might be broken and ungrammatical; there might be none of the polished periods of Hall or glorious thunder of Chalmers; but if the might of the Spirit attended them, the humblest evangelist would be more successful than the most eloquent of preachers. It is extraordinary grace, not talent, that wins the day. It is extraordinary spiritual powers that we need. Oh! we know some before whom we shrink into nothing as to talent, but who have no spiritual power, and when they speak they have not the Holy Spirit with them; but we know others, simple hearted men, who speak their country dialect, and who stand up to preach in their country place, and the Spirit of God clothes every word with power. Hearts are broken, souls are saved, and sinners are born again. Spirit of the living God, we want thee! Thou art the life, the soul, the source of thy people's success. Without thee they can do nothing; with thee they can do everything.—*Spurgeon.*

DEFINITIONS.

The best sprinkling the immersionists ever got with their own dictionary, is this shower-bath from the Western Recorder: "The Christian Observer thus defines baptism: 'It means to assault; to let fall; to weigh down; to pierce; to hurl down; to surround; to press down; to rise above; to dip; to submerge; to thrust; to blow; to strike; to proceed; to sink; to immerse; to submerge; to plunge; to come on; to overturn; to to haul up; to flood; to overwhelm; to pour; to pour; to bring down; to depress; to steep; to drench; to lower down; to immerse, and to duck.'"

"In the light of the above definition, we would like to ask the editor or writer of the above in what way he was baptized. Was he assaulted, let fall, weighed down, pierced, hurled down, surrounded, pressed down, risen above (spare the English), dipped (we poor Baptists come in here), submerged, thrust, blown, struck, proceeded, (sunk, immersed, inbathed, plunged, lowered down (not our fault), immersed, come on (don't feel offended), overturned, bailed up, flooded, whelmed, poured, soaked, brought down, depressed, steeped, drenched, or ducked? And we wish further to inquire whether all of the above modes are equally good? and if so, how he found it out? We suggest that the writer of the above ought to be baptized in several of the ways above specified, because of having written such marvellous, not to say ridiculous definitions of a sacred word. He ought to be 'assaulted' by conscience, 'let fall' from the list of accurate definers, 'weighed down' with the sense of regret, 'pierced' with the sting of remorse, 'hurled down' from the lofty position of critic, and so on to the end of the chapter."

Father Gavazzi took occasion, on his recent visit to Chicago, to visit his compatriot, Father Chiniquy, at St. Anne, Kankakee county, Ill. These two distinguished reformed priests were born in the year 1809; both were leading men in the Romish Church, and exercised great influence among their countrymen. We extract the following from the Inter-Ocean: "They left the Established Church at the same time, and have since labored for Protestantism. They are probably the only living priests who, after having left their Church, have so well maintained their power and influence for good among their former co-religionists. Immediately after their change of faith, both were subjected to the repeated attacks of mobs, which stoned and threatened to kill them, but their fearless attitude prevented any serious results. They have since succeeded in converting those who were at one time their worst enemies, and number their proselytes of the Church of Rome by the thousand. Father Chiniquy has now a large colony of converts at St. Anne, and is laboring to establish a college at that place to prepare young men for the ministry."

The spirit of Christian liberty appears to have attained an unusually high development in Hobart Town, Tasmania. Exchanges of courtesies between the Episcopal and other churches in that place have been of occasional occurrence for some time, and have been justified by the bishop. Recently a committee was appointed by the Episcopal Synod to arrange a conference with the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational ministers, to consider the best practical manner in which the bonds of fellowship could be drawn closer between the several denominations. The committee met and agreed upon a declaration asserting the desirableness of a fraternization of the denominations, and adopted a plan for co-operation in Christian work and the interchange of pulpits for the delivery of sermons at ordinary church services, provided there be no legal impediment in the way."

On a Spanish sun-dial is written, "I mark only the bright hours." This is wise. There is more sunshine than shade, more bright than dark hours to be remembered.

Keep the Sabbath holy.

SOCIAL WINE-DRINKING—A CRUISING RETORT.

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SUGAR FROM NEW SOURCES.

It has only been within a few years that the experiment of manufacturing sugar from the beet in the United States was attempted, and in view of the importance of the subject it is encouraging to know, in an economic as well as a commercial view, that the experiment thus far has met with decided success. The culture of beet-root sugar in Europe is prosecuted on a large scale, and it is estimated that the next crop will amount to at least one million tons against 865,000 tons last year. The returns of the growth of sugar-beet in this country have not shown an approach to that amount of sugar which is yielded by the growth of France and Northern Germany, which has averaged during the past two years about six hundred thousand tons. In the cultivation of a plant whose juice contains not merely sugar, but many other substances, which undergo decomposition or suffer change of constitution as the plant matures, it has been found difficult in this country to determine at what period the proportion of sugar is in greatest amount relatively to the other organic matters, which latter may so interfere with the separation and crystallizing of the saccharine matter as to render a juice which is rich in sugar not so manageable as poorer juices.

From the results already obtained in the United States in the production of this article, capital finds fair inducements for more extended investment, both in the culture and manufacture, especially on the Pacific coast, where the industry is becoming one of great importance; and also in Colorado the culture has been commenced with very promising results, two cultivators having secured over seventy tons to the acre. At Chatsworth, Ill., beet sugar of an excellent quality is made. Two other establishments—one in Sauk county, Wis., and one at Alvarado, Cal.—manufacture a good quality of sugar. It has been found in the culture that the smaller the beet, the larger percentage of sugar. The recent introduction of proper machinery has done much to lessen the expense of production, which is said to be about \$2.50 per ton. The average crop of two hundred productive acres in Illinois is about nine tons. The full success of the beet-sugar industry, however, can only be secured by its extension among the farmers, to whom it recommends itself by several economic advantages. Its beneficial influence upon the soil, and the cheap stock-feed which it furnishes has already attracted the attention of the meat producers in the great cattle-raising States. An English agricultural writer estimates the value of twenty tons of sugar beet, as stock-feed, as equal to that of thirty tons of mangolds.

In some sections of France the country is covered with beet-sugar factories. The average size of the farms is thirty to forty acres, though there are some of four hundred to six hundred acres. In these sugar districts land has advanced \$500 per acre, and it is noticeable that the people engaged in the culture of the article are all well-to-do in the world. On the other hand, in those sections of the country where there are no factories, wages are low, and the condition of the laborers is deplorable. During 1869 the beet-sugar crop of France amounted to \$7,500,000. To this add \$2,500,000 for molasses or rough treacle, available for spirit distillation, and the saccharine product amounted to \$10,000,000. France expects to raise 375,000 tons of sugar in 1872-73. At last advices the beet in France was quoted at 29s. 6d. per cwt., the manufacturers requiring high prices in view of the almost exhausted stocks.

Another source from whence sugar is being drawn is the watermelon, according to a California paper, which says that every farmer can make his own sugar from that species of fruit as easily as sugar from the maple tree.

The cantaloupe and Persian melon yield more sugar, but require more care and cost in manipulation than with the common melon. The yield from the watermelon is seven per cent. Thus a San Francisco sugar refinery is going into the business of manufacturing sugar from an article that Eastern papers sometimes refer to as being a "cholera bomb."

BIG WHEAT FARMS.—Farmers in California apparently have a supreme contempt for small things. A wheat farm there the size of the State of Rhode Island would not be considered anything very wonderful. A San Francisco paper tells us that there are three wheat farms in the San Joaquin valley with acres respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reported to be equal to an average of forty bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to sixty bushels. The product of this farm for the present year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is about seventeen miles long. At the season of ploughing ten four horse teams were attached to ten gang-ploughs, each gang having four ploughs—or forty horses with as many ploughs were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station and supper at the terminus of the field, seven miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers. Some idea of the extent of the yield of this immense farm can be gained when it is stated that it would require over forty ships of medium size to transport the wheat raised on it to a foreign market. This amount is more than equal to the entire quantity of wheat raised in one of the most productive counties of Wisconsin, and equal to one-third the total quantity of wheat at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the lakes and the New York canals on the 7th day of the present month.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.—There now comes to hand authentic and cheerful reports of the amount of grain gathered. Among other States, Minnesota notifies the Atlantic sea-board that she has surplus wheat to the amount of twenty millions of bushels, for which she needs transportation facilities to the East. Most of the other grain-growing States have done equally well. There are fears expressed at home, however, that the price of grain will be too low to be remunerative in 1872 and '73, but nowhere in Europe are the crops above the average, and in many of the producing countries they are below. A leading English agricultural authority estimates the yield of wheat in that country this year at six bushels per acre under an average, and further states that the stocks of foreign wheat in the country are 1,000,000 quarters short of last year. The prospects of dear food in Great Britain will add considerably to the distress caused by the high price of coal. Not only is the green harvest short, but there is a partial failure of the potato crop, both in England and Ireland. In Ireland the potato crop has for centuries been the chief article of food with the lower classes, and of late years its use has greatly increased among the laboring people of England. Farm and factory hands use more potatoes than any other article of food. It is estimated that the annual yield of potatoes in England, exclusive of gardens, etc., is 7,335,000 tons, worth at \$20 per ton, \$146,700,000. In Ireland, in 1871, the product was 2,793,641 tons, a deficiency as compared with the previous year of 1,424,804 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that even a partial failure of this crop is no insignificant matter.

UTILIZING DISEASED POTATOES.—Dr. Hooker, the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, near London, has written to the London Times to say that it has been suggested to him by Mr. Gladstone that now that England is on the eve of a potato famine, he should give the widest publicity to the very simple method successfully introduced by the late Rev. Professor Henslow into certain villages in Suffolk and elsewhere for utilizing the diseased tubers; and he goes on to explain that the method depends on the fact that the starch of the potato is not affected by the disease, but retains its nutritive properties, and consists in rasping the peeled tubers upon a bread-grater into a tub of cold water. In a few minutes the starch will be found to have sunk to the bottom, and the diseased matter, woody fibre, etc., will be suspended in the water, and should be poured away with it. Fresh water should then be added, the starch stirred up and again allowed to settle. Two or three of such washings will remove all impurities, and render the starch fit for use. If thoroughly dried it will keep for any time, and can be used as arrowroot, for puddings and cakes, or mixed with flour, as bread. A flat piece of tin, prepared as a grater, may be had of a tinsmith for a trifle, and nothing else is required but a knife and a tub of water.

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Married, True as Sin.

Steve Jonathan sat by the fire.

A dreaming o'er his life;
A meerschaum pipe between his lips,
And by him sat his wife.
"I say, dot not, this thing must stop,
Of Joe a-comin' here,"
And Stephen brought his hand fist down,
To make it more sincere.

His wife, she nodded to his words,
Though heedless of the act;
Then Stephen stirred the firebrands,
And said—"It is a fact."

"I'll start him home this very night,
Though it should come to blows,
And 'fore he'll coax her out again,
He'll speak to me—who knows."

So Stephen laid aside his pipe,
To listen for their coming;
And pretty soon their voices heard,
A little love-song humming.

Now Stephen sobered up his face,
And buckled up his spurs;
Then he placed the chairs all round the room,
And tried his old "defenders."

In bounded Rose and happy Joe,
Both out of breath and panting;
And Stephen twitched his anger up,
Quite steep enough for ranting.

"A purty time o'night this is,
A gallop in 'o' doors;
So skip to bed, up stairs, you Rose,
And Joe—scout on your 'goose.'"

Then out spake Rose, half dead with fear,
As any maiden sure would be;
She wondered what had come to pass;
What had "roughed the tranquil sea."

"Just wait a moment, papa, dear;
Do guess where we have been?
We've been across to the preacher's house,
And married, true as sin."

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OR—
Spring Goods
AT THE
BARTON CLOTHING STORE

LATEST
—AND—
Most Fashionable Styles
—OF—
GENTS' & BOYS' SUITS.

At Low Prices
(even though it be a small amount) during the
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

GOOD NEWS!
E. F. Dutton has just returned from market with the largest and best assortment of

Drugs,
Medicines, Chemicals and

Perfumery
that he has ever before offered to the public.

Paints,
Japans,
Varnishes,
Brushes,
Glass,
Putty,
and
everything pertaining to that business.

FISHING TACKLE
of all descriptions, from a Bamboo Pole down to a Minnie Hook.

Guns, Powder, Shot &c.
A good assortment of material for Wax Flowers, &c.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.
Initial Paper, Envelopes, Tinted and White. Also

CONFECTIONERY
Pure Slices of all kinds. Cream Tartar and Soda. In short he has an

Endless Variety
—OR—
EVERYTHING

In his line, which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Price.
(Successor to Wm. Joslyn & Son.)
Barton, June 3, 1872.

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Both out of breath and panting;
And Stephen twitched his anger up,
Quite steep enough for ranting.

"A purty time o'night this is,
A gallop in 'o' doors;
So skip to bed, up stairs, you Rose,
And Joe—scout on your 'goose.'"

Then out spake Rose, half dead with fear,
As any maiden sure would be;
She wondered what had come to pass;
What had "roughed the tranquil sea."

"Just wait a moment, papa, dear;
Do guess where we have been?
We've been across to the preacher's house,
And married, true as sin."

So Stephen laid aside his pipe,
To listen for their coming;
And pretty soon their voices heard,
A little love-song humming.

Now Stephen sobered up his face,
And buckled up his spurs;
Then he placed the chairs all round the room,
And tried his old "defenders."

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